

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

For No. IV of the Precious Metals, the New-York and Railroad, Railroad Liabilities, First Class of Wine, &c. see First Page.
For Lines to Dickens, and the conclusion of Mary Ryan, see Last Page.

The Country Arousing!

Large and spirited Meetings of the friends of Protection to American Industry have already been held at Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and in many other towns of Pennsylvania. An adjourned meeting will be held at Harrisburg on Tuesday evening. One was held at Bloomfield, Perry Co., on Saturday. A State Convention of Iron Manufacturers and all who are in favor of preserving that important branch of National Industry from entire destruction will assemble at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 22d inst. (Washington's Birth Day.)

The whole State is arousing. Even Hon. JAMES BOCCANAN, U. S. Senator, and presumptive Loco-Foco candidate for President, has addressed a letter to the *Globe*, contradicting emphatically a report that that paper of some remarks attributed to him, and declaring "that even after the *Pro-seeds of the Public Lands should be recalled, and the expenditures of the Government reduced by a wise Economy, it would still be necessary to impose additional Revenue Duties to meet the necessities of the Government."* See also the vote of the entire Loco-Foco Delegation from Pennsylvania in favor of referring the subject of the Tariff to the Committee on Manufactures instead of that on Ways and Means.

In the FREE WEST, the spirit is equally determined. In spite of the urgent advice of the Courier and Enquirer against all combinations, the People are very generally joining the Washington Temperance Societies and beginning to form HOME LEAGUES. They find in each a remedy for enormous evils, which threatened to reduce them to utter wretchedness. The *Peoria Register*—the best paper west of the Wahash—after announcing that every body thereabouts is joining the Temperance League, gives the prices of Produce in that market, as follows:—Pork \$2; Wheat 62 1/2c; Potatoes 25c &c., and still too high to send off, as Wheat is but 75c. at St. Louis; Pork but 2 cents at New Orleans; Lard 5c., Butter 12; Potatoes 31c.—adds:

"If these prices do not make the sellers Tariff men, we know not what will. Give us a Protecting Tariff, and Pork can never be worth less than \$3 per 100 pounds here, nor less than double this price in New Orleans. We rejoice to see that a movement is on foot here to this end. A petition was in circulation this week, which was signed by almost every man to whom it was presented. We will give it with the names of the signers in our next."

CHARLES DICKENS, with his lady, reached our City on Saturday in the steamboat from New-Haven, and was allowed with very little annoyance to proceed to his rooms at the Carlton House.

A very miscellaneous but not large assemblage had collected on the wharf where he landed, but they were content to gratify their curiosity in silence. We believe he was permitted to spend the evening and the Sabbath in peace undisturbed—to go to Church or stay at home, as he chose—to eat his dinner undisturbed by the brooding horror of a speech to make at the end of it—and to go out and in unmolested by a spy standing ready to note down his words and caricature his actions. If the facts were otherwise, he will at least do our Country the justice to satisfy himself that his tormentors are not Americans. He will this evening attend the grand Ball given in honor of his visit at the Park Theatre, and on Friday evening he will be present at a superb Dinner given him by our foremost citizens at the City Hotel. He will leave the City on his progress Southward this day fortnight.

We understand he has already promised to attend as many Parties, Dinners, Balls, &c., as will occupy the entire interim, leaving him little or no opportunity for unharassed observation. This is to be regretted; since it is not in our fashionable and holiday life that he can find materials for future portraiture and higher intellectual effort. It was not in ball-rooms and dinner-parties that he learned to stir the heart of universal Humanity with the rugged fortunes of Oliver Twist and Nicholas Nickleby, the woes of hapless Smike, and the fortitude and purity of angelic Nell.

We have heard murmurs that Mr. Dickens has ventured to allude, in his replies to complimentary addresses, to the gross injustice and spoliation to which he and all Foreign Authors are exposed in this Country from the absence of an International Copyright or some other law protecting the rights of literary property. We trust he will not be deterred from speaking the frank, round truth by any mistaken courtesy, diffidence, or misapprehension of public sentiment. He ought to speak out on this matter, for who shall protest against robbery if those who are robbed may not? Here is a man who writes for a living, and writes nobly; and we of this Country greedily devour his writings, are entertained and instructed by them, yet refuse to protect his rights as an author that he can realize a single dollar from all their vast American sale and popularity. Is this right? Do we look well offering him toasts, compliments and other syllabub, while we refuse him naked justice?—while we say that every man may take from him the fruits of his labors without recompense or redress? It does very well in a dinner speech to say that fame and popularity add all that is more than solid gold—but he has a wife and four children, whose life and very possibly leave destitute—perhaps dependent for their bread, while publishers who have grown rich on his writings roll by in their carriages, and millions who have been instructed by them contribute not one farthing to their comfort. But suppose him rich, if you please, the justice of the case is unaltered: He is the just owner of his own productions as much as though he had made axes or horse-hoes; and the People who refuse to protect his right ought not to insult him with the mockery of thriftless praise. Let us be just, and then generous. Good reader! if you think our guest ought to be enabled to live by and enjoy the fruits of his talents, and toil, just put your names to a petition for an International Copyright Law, and then you can take his hand heartily if it comes in your way, and say, if need be, "I have done what is in my power to protect you from robbery!" The passage of this act of long-deferred justice will be a greater tribute to his worth and achievements than acres of inflated compliments soaked in hogsheds of champagne.

A large meeting was held in Rochester on the 8th, at which resolutions declaratory of the right of petition and in approval of the course of John Quincy Adams in upholding it, were passed.

Mr. Robert Willis, lately of this city, stepped out of a car on the railroad near Newark, upon the platform. The car at the instant turned a curve, threw him against a post some fifteen feet down the bank and injured him so severely that he died after five or six hours.

A German girl aged about 20 has been arrested and committed for trial in Boston for passing a counterfeit \$10 bill.

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WM. H. FREEMAN, of Philadelphia, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Neuquén, in the Island of Cuba, in the place of John M. Barker, deceased.

IN CONGRESS, FRIDAY, FEB. 14. In the SENATE, several memorials were presented, remonstrating against any repeal or postponement of the General Bankrupt Law. Also, resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, in favor of the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, and the removal of obstructions from the Western Rivers by the General Government. Also, asking that a single day be designated on which the election of Electors of President and Vice President shall take place in all the States. All these were referred.

Mr. EVANS reported from the Committee on Finance, the House bills making appropriations for the payment of Pensions for 1842, and for the protection of American Seamen—both of which were read a third time and passed. Several private bills were also passed.

On the motion of Mr. TAPPAN, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing and publishing an edition of the laws of the United States.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. In the HOUSE, Mr. FILLMORE reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill making appropriations for the Indian Expenses of 1842, which was read twice and sent to a Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. BOARDMAN, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a system of Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs for the use of Government.

Mr. MEDILL of Ohio offered a resolution of inquiry into the motive and legality of certain Investigating Committees created by the Executive, to which the President was called to respond. Mr. FILLMORE moved to add that the President report the results, if there be any, of such investigations. Mr. STANLEY wished still further information; and, at his instigation, the whole matter was laid over one day.

A resolution heretofore introduced, from the Committee on Manufactures, authorizing that